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PORTSMOUTH, N. H. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1902,

The Portsmouth Daily Republican merged
with The Herald, July 1, 1902.

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SECOND HAND

NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Three Great Powers Have Combined Against Venezuela.

Italy Will Assist Great Britain And Germany In The Blockade.

The Citizens Of Caracas Request President Castro To Resign His Office.

Berlin, Dec. 15.—The foreign office informed the Associated Press today that Italy would participate in the blockade of Venezuela by agreement with the allies and a portion of the coast will be assigned to the Italian ships.

The proceedings against Venezuela will be in every sense tripartite.

Venezuela Looks To Us.

Caracas, Venezuela, Dec. 15.—Inaction reigns in government circles here. The officials do not know what to do and are depending entirely on the United States to assist them.

A movement is on foot headed by prominent doctors and lawyers, to request President Castro to resign and to ask Vice-President Ramon Ayala to assume the presidency and form a cabinet without party tendencies. It is also proposed to summon congress to appoint a temporary president and arrange the questions in dispute in a manner satisfactory to all concerned.

General Hernandez ("El Mocho"), who has just been released from prison at Maracaibo, is expected at Caracas tomorrow. He has not been very active and further trouble is apprehended.

The Venezuelan government announces that the British have re-opened the navigation of the Orinoco river.

Two warships will patrol the mouth of the river and the river itself. This measure applies only to foreign ships. Vessels flying the Venezuelan flag are excluded.

The patriotic parade here yesterday passed off without any extraordinary incidents.

President Castro during the day visited the tomb of Bolivar.

The government reports that the German cruiser Pantheon is going to Maracaibo to destroy the forts there.

Minister Bowen, at the request of the Dutch minister, Dr. Van Layden, who is sick at Curacao, has taken charge of the Dutch interests here. The leading merchants of La Guaira arrived here last night, abandoning that port, owing to fear that it will be shelled.

The German cruiser Vineta is going to Maracaibo.

"This is not alone cowardly, but it is an insult to all the nations, and I denounce it as such in the name of the principles of civilization professed by Venezuela.

"The august shades of our liberators are no doubt rising from their tombs, majestic and severe, to awaken in the Venezuelans in these solemn moments the love of their country which is once more under painful trial.

"I call on you to answer to their summons." (Signed) PONTE.

Great Britain Hedging.

London, Dec. 15.—The Associated Press has reason to believe that orders will be or have been sent to the British commander in Venezuelan waters to take no further aggressive action at present, pending a decision being arrived at on the proposal for arbitration.

WED AN INDIAN AND IS HAPPY.

The Story Of Dr. Charles A. Eastman's Wife Is Different From Many Others.

Chadron, Neb., Dec. 15.—Many Easterners have heard recently, for the first time, of Dr. Charles A. Eastman, the Sioux Indian physician, because of his book, "Indian Boyhood." Doubtless few of those who knew him as a college youth at Dartmouth fifteen years ago, or those who have exhibited interest in him as an author, are aware, however, that his wife is a white girl, a daughter of the Berkshire hills, who voluntarily threw away a brilliant career in letters not for love, because then she had not met Eastman, but because she believed she was called to teach the Indian the way to industrial salvation.

Eastman is a "full-blood" Sioux. His father belongs to the class known as "loafer Indians," red men who sit about the villages day after day, playing cards from morning until evening. His mother was a "blanked Indian," the kind that scoff at the dress of the paleface woman, and cling to the aboriginal garment of gaudy hue.

Their son received a thorough education in the East, and the habits of life and loyalty to ambitions learned among the whites clung to him when he came home, a full-grown doctor, little more than a decade ago. He took up work among the sick at once. He dressed like a white man, and used his talents and influence to arouse ambition for better things in the breasts of the Brule youths.

One day Eastman was called to visit a sick squaw in a far-off Indian village. At the door of the tepee he was met by a beautiful young girl. She was dressed, Indian fashion, in blanket and moccasins, her eyes were dark and her tresses raven, but the creamy white and the oval of her face proclaimed her not of that race.

"It was a queer sight this beautiful woman holding the homely parent and every expression marking it as an Indian. It seemed a change from the tepees, but the mother creoned to it as mothers always have done and the mother love was not dimmed."

Elaine Goodale Eastman's happy life is one of the few contrasts that are to be found to that of women like Cora Belle Fellows. Eastman is a

She spoke a few words to him in Sioux and slipped away. His patient was too ill for questioning, but when Eastman reached the agency he asked who the girl was. He was told that she was Elaine Goodale. Only a few years before her name had been in many mouths. She had published poems which were praised. Then all at once she dropped out of sight. She had turned to the life of the Indian and was living a strange life in the tepees of the Sioux, dressed like them and eating of the same food.

Thereafter Dr. Eastman was a frequent visitor at the tepee of the sick squaw, and presently Elaine Goodale wrote back to Massachusetts that she was about to wed an Indian. Warm protests came from her relatives, but in vain. They were married and their life has been idyllic. Soon after the wedding the bride turned to the study of medicine and now her husband has no truer ally in his work. Ofttimes he is called forty miles to see a sick Sioux. On these tedious trips his wife is his companion. They live in a beautiful home near St. Paul, Minn., and Dr. Eastman has long been a government physician. Chadron woman who recently visited them said:

"I found Mrs. Eastman sitting in a cosy parlor in front of an open fireplace. She is a woman noticeable anywhere for her beauty of face and form. In her arms she held a baby, her own, but the child had not inherited any of the attractiveness of its father. It was a veritable old squaw in miniature."

"It was a queer sight this beautiful woman holding the homely parent and every expression marking it as an Indian. It seemed a change from the tepees, but the mother creoned to it as mothers always have done and the mother love was not dimmed."

Elaine Goodale Eastman's happy life is one of the few contrasts that are to be found to that of women like Cora Belle Fellows. Eastman is a

different Indian from Chaska. He is intelligent, active, progressive, the finer type of the civilized Sioux, and he is doing a good work in rousing the lagard ambition of the younger element.

WHEN THE HARVEST DAYS ARE OVER.

The new comedy drama to be given at Music hall Wednesday Dec. 17, is said to be one of the best of its kind. It has won the approval of the press and public in other cities and has proved to be a great success. It has a charming story and it is well told. The incidents are strong and some of them very melodramatic. There are six comedy parts so there is no lack of fun in it. There is pathos also, and the two are very aptly blended. Some good specialties are also introduced. Miss Lillie May White is a young actress of more than ordinary talent and beauty, with gowns, and is ably assisted by Mr. Neil Trowney, the author of the play, who is also an excellent actor. The company is an excellent one.

PLAIN ENGLISH TROUBLES SCHOOL BOARD.

The Alexandria (Indiana) school board is puzzled to know what to do with its teacher in English literature, who practises what she says she was hired to teach, i. e., call things by their right names. The idea has taken root among the pupils, many of them young ladies, and instead of saying "I bruised my limb," they say "I have skinned my leg."

This has caused a mild sensation in several families, and the persistence with which the teacher stands up for her principles has made her idea one of the problems for the board to consider. The board admits that she is right, even if it does not sound so cultured.

Considerable Canadian coal is being received here.

"WONDERFUL" "LOOKS LIKE BOSTON"

These and similar expressions have been often outspoken from old and young within the past few days as our DISPLAY OF HOLIDAY GOODS has been arranged throughout our store. SANTA CLAUS HAS ARRIVED and will be in evidence for the next two weeks. Always THE BEST and this year BETTER THAN EVER

SUCH IS OUR STOCK ALL READY FOR YOU

DOLLS

Of every kind and cost, DRESSED, JOINED, CHINA, RUBBER, SLEEPING, WALKING. Dolls that talk and smile at you, one cent each, or that cost quite a lot of dollars.

JEWELRY

For young and old, with many offerings of STERLING SILVER MOUNTS, TOILET ARTICLES, and ROGERS BROS. 1847 TABLEWARE. Our stock shows you a completeness at low prices.

GAMES

All of the old standard kinds and lots of new things of interest. BOOKS by the thousand, CALENDARS, CHRISTMAS CARDS and STATIONERY. All of attractive kind and quality.

SMOKERS' SETS, JEWEL SETS, MANICURE SETS.

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In great assortment, varied in styles of binding and very acceptable for the HOLIDAY COMPLIMENTS.

Tea Sets

For the little ones of china or pewter. These are slight of cost, TOY HOMES, BANKS, FIGURES and FRAMES.

Mechanical Toys

These are always an article of interest. The children gather about these and for little cost find complete fun and entertainment.

LAMPS, VASES, JARDINIERES BRIC-A-BRAC, FANCY CHINA, CUT GLASS. BRING THE CHILDREN IN AND SEE PORTSMOUTH'S BEST SHOW. NOTHING IS LEFT OUT. OUR STORE WILL BE OPEN EVENINGS BEGINNING MONDAY NEXT.

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We solicit an interview on the subject.

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Great Britain Hedging.

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JURY'S VERDICT

Blondin Found Guilty In The Second Degree.

His Counsel Pleads Errors For His Acquittal.

Six And One-Half Hours Required To Reach A Decision.

Boston, Dec. 15.—The jury in the Blondin trial tonight returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, which verdict involves life imprisonment. The sentence will be imposed later.

The jury was out about six and one-half hours.

When the trial opened for the day Counsel Owens for the defense asked for a verdict of acquittal. The action was based upon certain reasons contained in a typewritten statement previously submitted. The court declined to give the desired directions to the jury and an exception was saved for the prisoner. Mr. Owens then made objection to certain instructions which the commonwealth desired to have included in the charge of the jury. Judge Bradley stated that if such instructions were given, an exception would be allowed in each instance.

In opening the final argument for the prisoner Mr. Owens laid particular stress upon the fact that no motive had been shown in the case. He insisted that no crime was ever committed when there was not a motive of some kind. It was most natural and most probable to believe that every effort was made by the commonwealth to *seal* out and establish a motive for the crime, yet while nearly 100 witnesses were put on the stand not one word was presented tending to prove such a fact.

Attorney General Parker began his argument with the statement that the officers of the Commonwealth desire not the conviction of any man unless investigation had thoroughly convinced them that the man was guilty of crime. He ridiculed the position of counsel for the defense that the great energies of the state were exerted to convict Blondin of this murder. It was not to convict this man, he said, not to avenge the death of his victim, but to seek out the guilty one, whoever he might be, that the forces of the state were mustered. The lack of motive for the crime as charged by the defense he laid aside with the statement that motive seldom is shown in any great mystery.

He reviewed carefully all the evidence produced by the government and claimed that a chain of circumstances had been drawn around the man in the dock.

FROM MT. DESERT ROCK.

Crew Of Tug Astral Taken Off By The Clara Clarita.

Rockland, Me., Dec. 15.—The crew of the tug Astral, wrecked on Mt. Desert rock, has been rescued by the tug Clara Clarita, Capt. Sorenson personally rowing to the rock, hauling the men aboard his boat and transferring them to the tug. The men were more or less frostbitten but otherwise suffered little during their four days on Mt. Desert rock.

All speak in the highest terms of Lighthouse Keeper Rollins, who cared for them during their stay and fortunately had a sufficient supply of provisions, so that they did not go hungry.

STORM SHIFTS.

It is Now Traveling Southeast From Lake Michigan.

Boston, Dec. 15.—The local weather bureau has received orders from Washington, changing the storm signals to southeast. The storm is central over Lake Michigan, with high winds increasing in violence. High east to southeast winds are predicted.

Storm signals are displayed from Cape Cod to New Haven.

IN CONGRESS.

An Appropriation Made To Aid In Fighting The Cattle Plague.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The house today passed the senate bill providing for a union railroad station in this city to cost \$4,000,000. The

emergency bill appropriating half a million dollars to assist in eradicating the foot and mouth disease in New England was also passed.

The senate today discussed the bill to promote the efficiency of the militia, also the omnibus statehood bill.

Secretary Moody was given an extended hearing before the house committee on naval affairs on the naval estimates. He urged that the number of students at the naval academy be increased to double the present number.

ASKED TO HURRY.

Coal Operators Requested To Present Their Data As Soon As Possible.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 15.—It was announced by the coal strike commission at the opening of its hearing today that when it adjourns for the Christmas holidays, probably on Saturday, it will meet in Philadelphia on the first Monday in January. This decision, however, may be changed by developments this week. Before proceeding to the hearing of witnesses, Chairman Gray informed the attorney for each side that the commission had prepared a certain formula which indicates the further information desired. He also asked the operators to expedite the presentation of the statements containing data as to the wages paid to the miners and their hours of work. He said that the hardest work of the commission is still to come and the commissioners would like to begin their study of the figures as soon as possible.

A PATHETIC STORY.

Sad Result Of A Lynn Woman's Search For Coal.

Lynn, Mass., Dec. 15.—Destitute and with no fuel in the house to keep the fires going, Helen Moore, one of two aged spinster sisters who lived in a tumble down tenement on Eader street, went to the dump today to get coal for fuel. With her first load her sister, Mary, aged 60, built a fire while Helen returned for another basket of coal. Alone in the house the faulty draft resulted in catching Mary Moore's clothing and before aid reached her she had burst into a crisp. The firemen arrived in time to remove her charred body.

The sister returned, was overcome and had to be restrained from doing injury to herself in the fury of grief.

LITTLE COAL SHIPPED.

Reading Railroad Handicapped By Lack Of Motive Power.

Reading, Pa., Dec. 15.—There were no shipments of hard coal over the Reading railroad until tonight, the anthracite sent yesterday having cleared up the entire stock in the collieries.

The company is still handicapped by lack of motive power.

DIVISION DISCONTINUED.

The Boston And Maine Railroad Makes Important Announcement.

Nashua, Dec. 15.—It was announced today that the Boston and Maine railroad would discontinue that portion of the Worcester, Nashua and Rochester division between this city and Groton. Through freight will be sent via Keene.

PERMISSION GRANTED.

Boston And Maine Railroad Will Issue More Stock.

Concord, Dec. 15.—The board of railroad commissioners held a meeting today and granted the petition of the Boston and Maine railroad for authority to issue \$10,000 worth of capital stock.

A SECOND FAILURE.

The People Of Portland Cannot Choose A Mayor.

Portland, Me., Dec. 15.—The second election for mayor today resulted in the first in no choice. The city council must now settle the question, and as there is a republican majority of about twenty in these border Mayor Boothby will probably be elected for a third term.

ECZEMA, NO CURE, NO PAY.

Your druggist will refund your money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure Eczema, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, and all skin diseases. 50 cents.

A SUBURBAN HOME.

Cottage That Contains Some Very Attractive Features—Cost \$2,000. Copyright, 1892, by Dennis & Gastmeyer, Architects, 280 Broadway, New York. The perspective view and floor plan as here shown represent a very cozy, low priced suburban cottage. This design has many odd and attractive features. The principal ones are the large piazza balcony, vestibule, large hall, pantry, etc. This plan has always been a general favorite and has been dupli-

cated dozens of times in various locations with changes and modifications.

A stone cellar runs under the entire house and contains storeroom, coal bins, cemented door, stairs to the rear yard and a steam heater which warms the house.

The frame is built of hemlock and spruce timber, with a balloon frame, sheathed and covered with two ply paper, pine bevel siding and shingles, as shown in the perspective view. The main roof is slated, and the balcony, etc. are shingled. The piers on the front piazza are stone, the columns being of yellow pine, finished natural.

The exterior is painted two good coats of white lead and linseed oil paints of such colors as may be pre-

ferred. All but the cellar windows are fitted with outside blinds, with modern finger buck hooks, etc.

The house is floored with yellow pine tongued and grooved flooring boards properly blind nailed and finished with two coats of floor wax after all the work has been done. The walls are lathed and plastered with common lime mortar, put on heavy with white sand and plaster, all properly mixed and troweled out smooth, straight and hard.

The trim throughout is of cypress in special designs, with cabinet heads to all doors and windows. The woodwork is finished in natural wood, with paste fillers on hardwood and liquid fillers on soft wood, and two good coats of varnish properly rubbed down between the coats.

The hardware is of plain black steel. The kitchen contains range, boiler, etc.

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and covered with two ply paper and lath left down until all the work has been completed. It is then removed, and the floors are filled with paste fillers, well rubbed and given two good coats of floor varnish.

The walls are covered with plaster boards and one good coat of patent plaster, brown coat and white sand, and finished up with trowel for tinting.

The trim on the first floor and staircase is of quartered oak and on the second floor of whitewood. The doors are five paneled of special patterns, as also is the trim, which has cabinet heads to all doors and windows. The woodwork is finished in natural wood, with paste fillers on hardwood and liquid fillers on soft wood, and two good coats of varnish properly rubbed down between the coats.

The interior walls and ceilings are tinted in various shades with cold water colors, and all the rooms have fan-

ting. The bathroom also has open plumbing, with a steel claw tub and a marble wash basin. The pantry is provided with a dresser, shelves, closets, etc., as may be desired.

This makes a very complete and comfortable home and one that can easily be modified to suit any one or any lot. It is worth considering carefully if you want a home that is not expensive.

IN PRAISE OF BRICKWORK.

Few materials are more suitable or more beautiful for a country house than brickwork honestly employed, says a writer in *Country Life in America*. Rough clinker bricks exhibiting various shades of the same color, from red to purplish black, laid in Flemish bond and broad, struck joints and left as laid, make a wall of better color and richer texture than one built up of the more expensive pressed bricks, which are monotonously even in shape and color, with a surface like cut cheese.

Whatever material is employed, let it show frankly for what it is and as far as possible express its nature. The imitation of one material by another is always ignoble. It is best to be sparing in the use of detail, so called. If a house be thoroughly well designed, the shape pleasing and the openings well proportioned and well placed. It has little to gain from applied ornament, and if it lacks these necessary characteristics of good architecture no amount of extraneous ornament will conceal the defect.

The entire house is lighted by means of combination gas and electric light fixtures. There are electric bells from the outside doors to the kitchen halls and a call bell from the dining room to the kitchen; also an electric door opener from the second story hall and the dining room. The hardware is of fancy bronze.

This makes a very attractive and complete home, suitable for almost any location, and can be built for \$6,000.

Your druggist will refund your money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure Eczema, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, and all skin diseases. 50 cents.

MODERN COLONIAL HOME.

Three Thousand, Dollar Dwelling With Every Modern Convenience.

Copyright, 1892, by Dennis & Gastmeyer, Architects, 280 Broadway, New York.

We herewith present to our readers a special model, up to date, low priced colonial home with every improvement and convenience. This house should not have less than a fifty foot lot of ground to give it a good appearance, and it should sit back from the building line not less than thirty feet. This plan, we are informed by the designers, has been used in many locations on account of the nice large rooms provided and its convenience in every other respect.

Under the main part of the building

is a cellar containing storeroom, coal

bins and steam boiler, which heats the

entire house. There is also a rear stair-

way from the yard to the cellar along-

side of the rear stoop.

The frame is built of hemlock timber

and lumber, with a balloon frame.

The walls are sheathed with North

Carolina boards and covered with two

ply sheathing paper, bevel siding and

shingles, as shown in elevation. The

main roof is covered with black slate.

The piazza and pantry roofs are cov-

ered with heavy coated plates.

The exterior woodwork is covered

with one good coat of linseed oil and

one good coat of lead and oil priming

and is then finished with a heavy coat

of white lead and zinc paint. The shingles

are stained to correspond with the

other colors.

The exterior woodwork is covered

with one good coat of linseed oil and

one good coat of lead and oil priming

and is then finished with a heavy coat

of white lead and zinc paint. The shingles

are stained to correspond with the

other colors.

The floors are laid with narrow North

Carolina tongued and grooved pine

flooring boards properly blind nailed

and finished with two good coats of

white lead oil and varnish.

The hardware is of fancy imitation

light bronze. The house is lighted by

gas. The mantels, as shown, are of

oak with bevel plate mirrors.

The kitchen contains range, boiler,

wash trays and sink, with open plumb-

ing. The staircase is of ash, finished

in natural wood.

The second floor woodwork is paint-

ed white, and the first floor is stained

oak and finished with two good coats

of varnish.

The hardware is of oak.

The interior walls and ceilings are

tinted in various shades with cold

water colors, and all the rooms have fan-

ting.

The bathroom also has open

plumbing, with a steel claw tub and

a marble wash basin. The pantry is

provided with a dresser, shelves, closets,

etc., as may be desired.

This makes a very complete and com-

fortable home and one that can easily

be modified to suit any one or any lot.

It is worth considering carefully if you

want a home that is not

Stories Told In Washington

(Special Correspondence)

Washington, Dec. 9.—In the reconstruction of the White House, by which provision was made for an office for the president, there was an annoying oversight. The coal bin in the basement was on the wrong side of the building because the architects and builders forgot to make provision for the storage of coal until the president's office was nearly completed, and then there was nowhere else to put it.

Still another oversight was the failure to provide in the rear of the house facilities for the removal of coal ashes. So there has been placed in the front basement an ugly looking crane, and when ashes accumulate this is taken out and fastened beside the big front doors, and the ashes are hauled to the ground in buckets. Naturally considerable dust is thus occasioned. Between the grime which fills the air when coal is unloaded and the ashes which fly when the fireroom is cleaned out it will probably not be long before the front of the executive offices, now a clear cream white, is two or three shades darker than the rest of the building.

The oversight regarding the coal bin caused the deliberations of the cabinet

to be rudely disturbed the other day. A coal wagon loaded with anthracite drove up in front of the executive office, and the driver stopped his horses directly in front of the doors through which the cabinet ministers had just passed. He lifted an iron trap, disclosing a hole, into which he immediately began to shovel the coal. The din and clatter were tremendous and lasted for an hour, as half a dozen wagons were unloaded before the job was completed.

When the noise had become almost unendurable, Secretary Moody is said to have turned to Secretary Root and whispered:

"This strenuous president of ours is always making trouble."

"Why, what has he been doing now?" asked the war secretary.

"Well," replied the secretary of the navy under his breath, "if he hadn't interfered in the coal strike we probably wouldn't now be annoyed by this abominable clatter."

It was at the close of this cabinet meeting, so the story goes, that President Roosevelt gave Secretary Moody a quiet little rap. The holder of the naval portfolio ventured to make some jocular reference to the president's unsuccessful bear hunting experience in the Mississippi canebrakes.

"Well, I didn't mistake a negress for a turkey," is the retort reported from the president, and the laugh was on Secretary Moody.

Some weeks ago the secretary came back from a hunting trip in South Carolina with a story that Commander Stoney of the Dolphin, who was with him, in firing at a turkey sent a load of shot into a big, fat negro mammy. The commander insists that it was Secretary Moody who made this blunder and that the latter bought all the produce in the black mammy's garden and her chickens to boot at fancy prices to calm her wounded feelings.

The reassembling of congress always brings to the national capital a horde of patriots who are willing, for a consideration, to serve their country as consuls and secretaries of legations or in other positions "equally good."

This time is no exception to the rule. The trials and tribulations as well as the persistency of some of these patriots during the period in which they are endeavoring to convince the appointive powers of their peculiar fitness for the places they seek are aptly illustrated by a story told in a reminiscent mood by a well known state department official:

"We were a small coterie of do or die office-seekers camped in Washington for the purpose of landing big plums some years ago. The best hotel in town was none too good when we began our campaigns, and we came from almost every section of the country—it was here that we met and formed our trust. Among the number was a candidate for the post of minister to Siam, whose name I will not mention."

"The president was slow to recognize our abilities, and our friends in congress had difficulty in convincing him that the country needed our services, so we declined into a second rate boarding house. Time went, and so did our money. The president remained unconvinced, and we all landed in a cheap lodging house over a five cent lunch counter. Hope deferred made our appetites for office grow stronger, and we stuck it out in spite of dismal surroundings and very bad food."

"One day when we were all lined up at the lunch counter a friend rushed in

carrying an evening paper and announced

"I'M GETTING INTERESTED."

"The what?" asked Mr. Cannon, looking up from a big pile of letters and accounts on his desk.

"The memorial bridge. You see?"

He never got any further.

"Don't you know?"—And that was all "Uncle Joe" had to say in words, for, taking the cue from the expression of his face, the committee fled out of the room one after another, silent and wiser. This ended all efforts for an appropriation for the time being.

Referring to the incident the other day, a close friend of Mr. Cannon said:

"You always know what 'Uncle Joe' means by what he says and sometimes by what he does not say. He will be an ideal autocrit of the speaker's talk."

SAMUEL HUBBARD.

Chocolate Custard.

Put a pint and a half of rich milk into a double boiler over the fire with the third of a vanilla bean split and cut in small pieces, let it come to a boil and stir in two ounces of fine, sweet chocolate, grated, and a lump of butter the size of a walnut. Let it boil for a few moments and remove from the fire. Beat very light four eggs and strain the chocolate gradually over them, stirring all the time. Add a little salt and sugar if necessary. Rinse a plain mold in cold water, pour the custard into it, set the mold into a pan of hot water and bake twenty-five minutes. Test with a knife. Too long cooking makes the custard watery. It must be served ice cold and may be prepared the day before. Serve with cream or soft boiled custard.

ELIA ARCHARD CONNER.

What the New Woman Is Doing

Standard American Annual.

Portsmouth Electric Railway.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Winter Arrangement.

(In effect October 13, 1902.)

Trains Leave Portsmouth

For Boston—3.47, 7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 2.21, 5.00, 7.28 p. m. Sunday, 3.47, 8.00 a. m., 2.21, 5.00 p. m.

For Portland—9.55, 10.45 a. m., 2.45, 5.22, 8.45, 9.35 p. m. Sunday, 8.30, 10.45 a. m., 8.45, 9.15 p. m.

For Wells Beach—9.55 a. m., 2.45, 5.22 p. m. Sunday, 8.30 a. m.

For Old Orchard and Portland—9.55 a. m., 2.45, 5.22 p. m. Sunday, 8.30 a. m.

For North Conway—9.55 a. m., 2.45 p. m.

For Somersworth—4.50, 2.45, 9.55 a. m., 2.40, 2.45, 5.22, 5.30 p. m.

For Rochester—3.45, 9.55 a. m., 2.45, 5.22, 5.30 p. m.

For Dover—1.50, 9.45 a. m., 12.15, 2.40, 5.22, 8.47 p. m. Sunday, 8.30, 10.45 a. m., 8.47 p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton—7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

For Greenland—7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth

Leave Boston—7.30, 8.00, 10.10 a. m., 12.30, 3.30, 4.45, 7.00, 7.40 p. m. Sunday, 4.30, 8.20, 9.00 a. m., 6.30, 7.00, 7.40 p. m.

Leave Portland—1.50, 9.00 a. m., 12.45, 6.00 p. m. Sunday, 1.50 a. m., 12.45, 5.00 p. m.

Leave North Conway—7.25 a. m., 4.15 p. m.

Leave Rochester—7.19, 9.47 a. m., 3.50, 6.25 p. m. Sunday, 7.00 a. m.

Leave Somersworth—6.35, 7.32, 10.00 a. m., 4.05, 6.39 p. m.

Leave Dover—6.50, 10.24 a. m., 1.40, 4.30, 6.30, 9.20 p. m. Sunday, 7.30 a. m., 8.20 p. m.

Leave Hampton—9.22, 11.50 a. m., 2.13, 4.50, 6.16 p. m. Sunday, 6.26, 10.06 a. m., 7.59 p. m.

Leave North Hampton—9.28, 11.55 a. m., 2.19, 5.05, 6.21 p. m. Sunday, 6.30, 10.12 a. m., 8.05 p. m.

Leave Greenland—9.35 a. m., 12.01, 2.24, 5.11, 6.27 p. m. Sunday, 6.35, 10.18 a. m., 8.10 p. m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Portsmouth Branch.

Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:

Portsmouth—8.30, a. m., 12.40, 5.25 p. m.

Greenland Village—8.39 a. m., 12.49, 5.33 p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9.07 a. m., 1.03, 5.58 p. m.

Epping—9.22 a. m., 1.16, 6.14 p. m.

Raymond—9.32 a. m., 1.27, 6.25 p. m.

Returning leave.

Concord—7.45, 10.25, a. m., 3.30 p. m.

Manchester—8.32, 11.10 a. m., 4.20 p. m.

Raymond—9.10, 11.48 a. m., 5.02 p. m.

Epping—9.22 a. m., 12.00 m., 6.15 p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9.47, a. m., 12.16, 5.55 p. m.

Greenland Village—10.01 a. m., 12.28, 6.08 p. m.

Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt., Montreal and the west.

Information given, through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the station.

D. J. FLANDERS C. P. & T. A.

YORK HARBOR & BEACH R. R.

Leave Portsmouth 7.50, 11.00 a. m., 2.50, 5.35 p. m.

Leave York Beach 8.40, 10.00 a. m., 1.30, 4.05 p. m.

Trains leave York Harbor 6 minutes later.

D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. & T. A.

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For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news? Read the Herald.
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TUESDAY, DEC. 16, 1902.

The shore end of the Pacific cable was landed at San Francisco on Sunday, and connection made with the office in the city; and then the cable steamer Silvertown steamed away for Honolulu, paying out the cable as she went. Other steamers, working from the other end of the line, will lay the sections between Manila and Guam, Guam and Midway island, and Midway island and Hawaii. The whole is promised to be completed in time for messages to be sent between San Francisco and Manila on next Fourth of July, and the Honolulu section will be ready for business, if all goes well, by the opening of the new year or shortly after. This line will afford communication between this country and our new dependencies in the Pacific without touching foreign soil anywhere, and that will be wholly under control of our government in case of war with any naval power; and it is the first ocean cable of any great length both of the ends of which and all of whose relay stations are—or will be—on land under the American flag. The installation of this cable will add greatly to the power of this country in Asiatic waters.

Embarrassments are piling up for distracted Venezuela. Right on top of the extremely urgent demands of Germany and England for the payment of enormous sums of money comes a similar demand from Italy, backed up by the ordering to the Caribbean sea of several Italian men-of-war. What the Italian ironclads expect to find to do is not apparent; they cannot go up the mountains to Caracas, and the wheezy old tugs and converted yachts of Venezuela's mosquito fleet have all been captured already by the German and British. The performances of the British and German expeditions, so far, give reasonable ground for the suspicion that their object is not so much to secure the just settlement of just British and German claims as to drive Venezuela to desperation—for what ultimate object we shall have to wait and see. The hot haste of the British cruiser Charybdis in cannonading the fortifications of Puerto Cabello, after waiting but two hours for an answer to a demand to which it was hardly possible an answer could be returned within the time allowed, appears in a very bad light, and can hardly tend toward a peaceful settlement of the matters in dispute. Both Germany and England will bear watching by this country.

Judging from what has been said and done in the constitutional convention regarding a reduction in the number of representatives in the legislature, the towns are satisfied that a reduction is advisable, and also that the reduction should be wholly at the expense of the cities and the larger towns. We think the disproportion of power already held by the small towns is large enough and should not be increased; we do not believe this state should go any nearer than it is now to the Rhode Island exhibit, where fifty or less voters in a country town have the same power over legislation as five

thousand or more in a city, and where all attempts to secure even an approach to a fair distribution of power have been frustrated by the small towns right along. We believe a material reduction in the number of representatives should be made, and that it should be made with some pretence of fairness. If the cities and the large and progressive towns are to be the only ones to lose representation, they will be very foolish to allow any reduction at all, let the law remain as it is, and the house keep on increasing in size until half its membership has to be accommodated in a tent in the state house yard, rather than the cities yield the whole power to the small towns.

PUT WHISKERS ON HIM.

The Washington Post, under the heading "Capitol Chat," has the following regarding Senator Burnham: "Senator Burnham of New Hampshire, who does not wear a full beard, had a rare experience with one of the progressive weekly journals of Oklahoma during his recent southwestern trip. It was in Woodward County, and the editor was apparently short on photographs of the distinguished members of the sub-committee on territories. Nevertheless, he had plenty of patent medicine pictures, and from the assortment did the best he could to show his readers what kind of looking senators they had in their midst. For Mr. Burnham he guessed badly, having elected a statesman of long, flowing beard. To make good, the territorial editor wrote an article around the pictures, just as though he had seen them and talked at great length about statehood with them. Of the New Hampshire senator he said in part: 'Just here Colonel Wiggins, clapped old man Burnham on the back and asked him if they had anything in old New Hampshire bigger than Woodward county. The senator studied a few minutes, combed out his oily whiskers, bit off the end of a cigar, and drawled: 'Well, there are the White Mountains; they are chock full of granite, and will furnish more tombstones than will ever be needed in Oklahoma.'

LA GUAIRA AND CARACAS.

Venezuela's Chief Seaport Only Ten Miles From the Capital.

La Guaira, the blockaded city, is the chief seaport of Venezuela and is on the Caribbean sea, ten miles north of Caracas, closely surrounded on the land side by high mountains.

The population is about 15,000. The streets are narrow, tortuous and paved and the dwellings built loosely, but there are good churches and other public buildings. For nine months in the year the heat is excessive, giving rise to malignant fevers.

La Guaira's trade is extensive. Its chief exports are coffee, cocoa, indigo, cotton, sugar and hides; the imports are manufactured goods, provisions and wines.

The city is defended by forts and batteries. It was nearly destroyed in 1842 by an earthquake.

Caracas, the capital of the republic, was founded in 1567 by Don Diego de Lozada, a Spanish captain. Its altitude above the sea level has been estimated to be 3,018 feet at the base of the cathedral tower. The city includes the six outlying parishes, or barrios, of the federal district and is situated in the beautiful valley of Caracas twelve miles in length and somewhat over three miles at its widest part. The climate and atmospheric conditions are admirable, owing to the mildness of the temperature.

The temperature seldom rises above 82 degrees Fahrenheit, nor has it descended lower than 65 degrees Fahrenheit except occasionally, and then only for a few hours toward the end of December, when the temperature is lowest.

Caracas has a population of about 25,000. The streets cross each other at right angles and run lengthwise from east to west and north to south. The cross streets, the principal streets of the city, are made of paving stones, the sidewalks being in cement, while the less prominent thoroughfares are paved in rough stones.

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MIXUP IN A CAR.

Monkey and Parrot Made Things Live in an Electric in New York City.

James Sanders, of North eighth street, Williamsburg, an animal dealer, a god-sized Brazilian monkey and a parrot, several women and a conductor were the principals in a little comedy enacted in a trolley car on the Jamaica avenue line New York city, the 12th day, which almost culminated in a riot and sent several of the women into hysterics.

Sanders boarded the car at the Loop in East New York. He carried a small bag which seemed to be very much alive, and a cage around which was wrapped a piece of burlap. Just as the car reached Richmond hill the bag suddenly opened and a monkey jumped out. Consternation reigned supreme among the women immediately, and they filled the air with shrieks. The monkey perched himself on the cash register and gaped at the excitement he had caused.

Several men attempted to capture the animal, but he proved to be too nimble and amused himself by hanging on to the register strap and pulling the feather from a woman's hat. She sent up an unearthly yell while the monkey went back to his perch on the cash register and began ringing up fares. After a good deal of coaxing Sanders managed to capture him.

"Get off the car," cried the indignant conductor.

"Not on your life," answered Sanders, "this monkey is the missing link and therefore a man, and has as much right to ride on this car as anybody else."

The conductor insisted and Sanders was stubborn, and a scuffle ensued.

During the melee a mischievous boy pulled the burlap from the cage and freed a parrot.

The bird made the air blue with choice expressions and flew about the car, pecking vigorously at everybody who tried to collect for actual, to say nothing of imaginary, damages.

WHY NOT HELP OUT TROLLEY MEN?

To the Editor of the Herald:—Presumably the conductors and motormen of our street cars do not hang up their stockings the night before Christmas. But on the day before Christmas, as on other days all the year round, through their care and courtesy they are contributing to the safety and comfort of us all. Now, I suggest that on the day before Christmas every patron of the car lines when he pays his fare should add to it an extra nickel, the sum total of such contributions for the day on each car, to be divided between the conductor and motorman.

The cost to each of us would be little.

The resulting good and pleasure to the recipients would be great.

CAR PATRON.

ALL-EASTERN ELEVENS.

Dartmouth Ranked Seventh Among the Eastern Colleges.

In a review of the eastern college football season Charles Edward Patterson has a very interesting article in Leslie's Weekly. The ranking of the leading eastern college elevens for 1902 is, in the writer's judgment, as follows: 1, Yale; 2, Princeton; 3, Harvard; 4, West Point; 5, Cornell; 6, Amherst; 7, Dartmouth; 8, Brown; 9, Annapolis; 10, Pennsylvania; 11, Columbia; 12, Lehigh. Mr. Patterson selects for the first All-Eastern college eleven the following named players: Ends, Davis, Princeton, and Bowditch, Harvard; tackles, Hogan, Yale, and Kinney, Yale; guards, Glass, Yale, and DeWitt, Princeton; center, Holt, Yale; quarterback, Brewster, Cornell; halfbacks, Chadwick, Yale, and Bunker, West Point; fullback, Graydon, Harvard. For a second eleven he picks the following: Ends, Shevlin, Yale and Russ, Brown; tackles, Sheehan, Brown and Place, Dartmouth; guards, Ross, Yale and Warner, Cornell; center, Boyers, West Point; quarterback, Rockwell, Yale; halfbacks, Foulke, Princeton and Barry, Brown; fullback, Totney, West Point. It will be observed in the second selection that the writer selects three Brown men in Russ, Sheehan and Barry and one Dartmouth player in Place. Of the Dartmouth team Mr. Patterson says: "Dartmouth, big and strong, has been admirably handled by Mr. McCormick, and her offense has been exceedingly strong. It rushed the ball 225 yards against Harvard one week before the latter played Yale; it beat Williams and Wesleyan decisively, and finished by winning a desperate battle from the powerful Brown team by 12 to 6." Dartmouth also comes in for other favorable mention in the selections of All-Eastern college elevens as follows: Ends, White Davis and Bowditch, Dartmouth and Raftery of Yale; Guards, Ross, Brown, Bunker, and Place, Dartmouth; tackles, Hogan, Yale, and Kinney, Yale; centers, Boyers, West Point; quarterback, Rockwell, Yale; halfbacks, Foulke, Princeton and Barry, Brown; fullback, Totney, West Point. It will be observed in the second selection that the writer selects three Brown men in Russ, Sheehan and Barry and one Dartmouth player in Place. Of the Dartmouth team Mr. Patterson says: "Dartmouth, big and strong, has been admirably handled by Mr. McCormick, and her offense has been exceedingly strong. It rushed the ball 225 yards against Harvard one week before the latter played Yale; it beat Williams and Wesleyan decisively, and finished by winning a desperate battle from the powerful Brown team by 12 to 6." 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Baseball Prospects At The Acad-

emy Are Very Encouraging.

Relief Society Holds Its Thirty-Fifth Annual Meeting.

Budget of Other Timely Topics From Our Special Correspondent.

Exeter, Dec. 15. The baseball outlook at Phillips-Exeter for the coming season is more promising than it has been for the past few years. Until last year Exeter lost to Andover in baseball for four successive years. Naturally the interest in the national game here has not been as spirited as in football and track athletics, where the victories have far outnumbered the defeats.

The nine has for a leader in James L. Cooney an indefatigable worker, a football player, trained by McCornack and Perry Hale, and an all-round good fellow, one of the most popular and most respected students in the school. He is one of the men born to lead, animation and personal magnetism being striking qualities in his make-up.

To defeat Andover again in baseball is Capt. Cooney's firm determination, and he has already begun to prepare for the campaign. He has decided to begin cage work at the beginning of next term and continue it until the men are able to go out or doors in the spring. He will pay special attention to the physical condition of the men this year. Heim hurt his arm so badly in the cage last winter that it troubled him all through the season. Five out of the nine of last year remain in school, besides several leading substitutes and there is some new material said to be of unusual quality.

Undergraduates and alumnis are pleased with the re-engagement of Edward N. Robinson, as coach of the nine. For the two years that he has been here he has been handicapped by the lack of seasoned players and so the results last year were very surprising and far surpassed anticipations. He is considered one of the best baseball coaches Exeter ever had and, with more plentiful and better material at his disposal this spring, will be likely to strengthen Exeter's claim to the championship. Coach Robinson will have the oversight of the winter's work, which will be in the hands of Capt. Cooney, but will not come to Exeter to take full charge of the nine until April.

The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Exeter Relief society was held at the parsonage of the First Congregational church this afternoon. Rev. Ansley E. Woodsum acted as chairman and Rev. Edward Green as secretary, in the enforced absence of Dr. Goodridge. These officers were elected for the coming year:

President, Rev. A. E. Woodsum; Secretary, Rev. Edward Good;

Treasurer, Miss Mary E. Hartwell;

Directors: Mrs. Wilbur L. Anderson, Mrs. Dana W. Baker, Miss Laura Nelson, Mrs. Harriet G. Burlingham, John N. Thompson and Rev.

William Woods;

Sewing committee, Mrs. W. H. C. Follansby, Mrs. Charles H. Bickford and Mrs. William Burlingham; The district visitors selected were:

Academy street, Miss Eliza U. Bell, Miss Florence E. Wood, Mrs. Josiah D. Thompson; Front and Linden streets, Miss Ellen L. Wentworth, Miss Isabel C. Wingate; Franklin street, Mrs. W. H. C. Follansby, Miss Martha C. Moulton, Miss Laura Nelson; South street, Miss Augusta Robinson, Miss Hattie Tilton; Portsmouth avenue and Prospect hill, Mrs. Katherine H. Davis, Mrs. O. H. Sleeper; upper High street, Mrs. L. F. Smith, Mrs. C. W. Barker; lower High street, Mrs. Charles Haley; Spring and Water streets to Newmarket road, Mrs. Daniel F. Wells, Mrs. H. E. Day; Newmarket road and Green street, Mrs. W. N. Dow, Mrs. Sarah E. Dolloff, Miss Mary Gordon; Plains, Main street, Mrs. George B. Hooper, Mrs. O. A. Fleming; Cass street and Plains, Miss Mary Gilman, Mrs. Josephine Berry; upper Front, Winter and Washington streets, Mrs. Charles Marseilles, Mrs. F. W. Swallow, Miss Edith Merrill; Union and School streets, Mrs. J. Ronald and Mrs. Emma Grant.

The report of the treasurer is not ready as yet, but will be given out later.

Suitable Christmas Presents!

Gloves—Men's and Boys', in all grades, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50; a large line to select from. Men's Fine Gloves for dress and street: the celebrated Perins', for Men and Boys, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00; also Wool Gloves. In our Clothing Department, which we are closing out, you will find big bargains. Boys' Suits and Reefs, Youths' Overcoats, sizes 15 to 18. Workingmen will do well to try our Working Trousers while they last. Clothing Made to Order—We are now showing some Mark-Down Samples to choose from; fit guaranteed; a trial will make you our customer. Umbrellas in all grades in Gloria and Silk, neat Handles in natural woods and silver trimmed; always an acceptable gift. Trunks in all grades and well constructed, and at very close prices. Dress Suit Cases, all leather and of the best workmanship; prices, \$3.50, \$5.00, \$5.50 and \$7.50. Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps—Soft and Stiff Hats in all the new shapes and blocks; agent for the Hawes Hat. Men's Handkerchiefs, dozen boxed Initials, also plain Hemstitched. Suspenders, Silk and Cotton Webs, Sterling Silver Buckles, in all prices, 25c, 50c, 62c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50, nicely boxed. Smoking Jackets in all sizes from 34 to 40, all new goods and perfect fitting garments; also Bath Wraps in new materials; all at the lowest cost. As usual you will find a large line of Neckwear for Men, in Four-in-Hands, Puffs, Tecks and Ascots. Men's and Boys' Sweaters, a good stock to select from; prices, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$5.00.

JOHN GRIFFIN, - - - THE HATTER AND MEN'S FURNISHER,
NO. 13 CONGRESS STREET, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.



The Exonian calendars, which have just been issued by A. B. Maine, managing editor of the Exonian, the organ of the academy students, are very handsome. They consist of five pages and a cover of pastedboard. The cover is grey and on it is a beautiful halftone of the main academy building. The seal of the school is also placed here, it being in the lower right hand corner. The pages are tied together with red and grey silk cords, the school colors.

Page one contains the months of January and February. At the top of the page is an illustration of the Phillips church. Then placed in pleasing positions are Principal Haven P. Amen's picture, Principal Amen's house, Dunbar hall and an excellent view of the interior of the chapel. On page two are the months of March and April, photographs of Capt. Neal W. Allen of the track team of 1902 and 1903 and of last year's golf team and two track scenes, one of which shows plainly W. L. Anderson winning the lower hurdles in the Exeter-Andover meet last June.

May and June are the months on page 3. At the top of the page is a picture of Capt. James L. Cooney of the baseball team. Other pictures are last spring's baseball squad, the tennis champions of the school, T. F. Touly and D. N. Elmer, the gymnasium as it usually appears and as it looks when decorated for a ball. The next page contains three months July, August and September. Here are pictures of the laboratories, Soule and Peabody halls, the Boston and Maine railway station and Abbott hall. The final page has the last three months of the year, views of Front street dividing the academy grounds, the academy grounds looking south, this fall's football squad and Capt. Brill and Manager Gregg.

The use of soft coal in town is leaving its effects. The chief of these is the discoloring of chimneys. Several around town are very black but the worst seem to be those on the Boston and Maine depot.

The marriage of Sutcliffe Greenwood and Miss Sadie Kery was solemnized this noon by Town Clerk Fred S. Fellows.

On account of the lack of stock a few employees of the Exeter Machine works have been laid off.

Judge Louis G. Hoyt and Registrar George F. Richards will hold session of probate court at Derry tomorrow.

The Robinson Female seminary will close for the Christmas vacation tomorrow.

The Phillips Exeter trustees will hold a meeting here tomorrow night.

Francis Gowen of Brentwood received word today of the death of his brother, Charles Gowen, at West Newbury, Mass., yesterday.

Rev. Fr. John Purchala of Manchester will conduct services at St. Michael's on Wednesday morning for the Polish residents of the town.

Visitors in Boston today were Judge Henry A. Shute and Charles A. Sheldon.

William Scott, who is taking the statistics of the Electrical plants throughout the state, passed yesterday in town. He passed today at the Hampton power house.

The regular meeting this week of the Thursday club of the Phillips church has been postponed until Friday afternoon.

Visitors in town yesterday were John Cranston and Guy Murechie, two well known former Harvard football players.

One drunk appeared before Justice Perley Gardner in the police court this morning. It being his first offense, he was given the customary thirty days, suspended on good behavior.

Miss Annie French, an assistant instructor at the Goffstown High school, is passing her vacation at her home here.

ROYAL ARCANUM MEETS.

The semi-monthly meeting of Alpha council, Royal Arcanum was held in U. V. U. hall on Monday evening. Four candidates were initiated and a social hour was enjoyed after the meeting.



chester has seven of the ninety-five New Hampshire routes and Concord seventeen.

New Hampshire stands second in the number of pieces of mail handled on its rural routes during the year. It had in all 4,017,612. Connecticut leading with 5,624,906.

The average number of pieces of mail handled daily on the Rhode Island routes was 162, the highest for any of the New England states. New Hampshire stands second in this classification, its average daily per route being 135 pieces.

BRIEF DISPATCHES.

Most men prefer the individual skates.

Knowledge is power—full hard to get.

This is the open season for umbrellas.

Art is long on culture and short on cash.

It's time flies did their little disappearing act.

No legislation will ever interfere with the Santa Claus trust.

The gold-handled umbrella is a good medium of exchange.

Woman is a riddle, which is why she cannot keep a secret.

Jack Frost is responsible for as many skates as Tom and Jerry.

Some girls could just live on the ice—figure-eight-ively speaking.

As a general rule the well preserved man has been but seldom in a pickle.

What is wanted is somebody to teach the young idea how to shoot the cigarette.

In choosing a husband a woman never goes to the bargain counter unless she has to.

In Nature's printing office all the work is hand set, but some of it is later stereotyped by Convention.

STAGE NOTES.

Jessie Bartlett Davis, while driving in Chicago the other day, lost a chamois bag containing \$10,000 worth of jewels and \$200 in cash. It was returned to her, intact, within twenty-four hours.

Florence Burns, who figured very prominently in a very unsavory New York murder case, is to appear before the footlights in a sketch that is now being written for her. She has signed a contract for a twenty-two weeks' engagement beginning Dec. 29.

They came near having a small riot at the Columbia theatre, Boston, the other night. A man in the orchestra took a fancy to a cowbell used on the stage and he reached over and got it. The authorities interfered and a heavy brass railing was carried away before the offender was removed.

Napoleon Lajoie, Cleveland's great second baseman, is to be a minstrel. True, the engagement is for one night only, but, nevertheless, the great baseball player will make his debut as an end man in the minstrel troupe which will hold the stage of the Youngtown, O., opera house Dec. 18. The performance will be given by the Groundhog club, of which Lajoie is a member.

In each city where Lovers' Lane is played a week or more, William A. Brady establishes a kindergarten in the theater for the score of children who make the school scene realistic. A special instructor teaches the boys many useful things, such as how to sew on buttons—which threatens to become one of the lost masculine arts—and the little girls are taught water coloring, embroidery and fancy work. The scheme is a great success and is enthusiastically welcomed by the children.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SECOND.

The recent annual report of Superintendent Machen of the United States rural free delivery service under the postoffice departments gives some interesting figures on rural delivery in New England.

Connecticut has 134 routes, Maine 113 and then follows New Hampshire with ninety-five, Massachusetts has but eighty-six, Vermont only seventy-six and Rhode Island but fifteen. Mar-

TELEPHONE CABLE NEEDED.

Boone Island Should Have Means of Communication With the Main Land.

The need of a telephone connection from Boone Island to the mainland by way of York Nubble becomes more apparent every day and especially during the winter season when for weeks at a time that isolated rock is cut off from all communication with the shore. Yet this little island is a most important factor in the government's lighthouse system, and with adequate facilities of communication could easily be made an admirable adjunct to the life saving service. Many instances could be related where vessels under stress of storm sighted from Boone Island might have found ready assistance had it been possible to send a message ashore. The expense of a telephone cable from the island to York Nubble and thence overland to York Beach would be comparatively small in view of the many benefits to be derived thereby. It would bring into instant communication both light houses which is thing absolutely essential to the well being of their occupants in case of illness or disaster, at the same time proving of incalculable service to several of the government branches. From an humanitarian standpoint alone there is sufficient reason for its introduction, and the fact that it has not been done shows lack of foresight if not neglect.

During the Spanish war scare preparations were actually made for laying a cable to Boone Island, and for some time the Nubble light station enjoyed the privilege of telephone connection, the latter being abandoned however soon after.

It should be the ambition of those whose duty it is to provide for such contingencies as these to see that the improvement is adopted, or at least to lend their influence in that direction.—Old York Transcript.

TOWER MEETS VON BUELOW.

New Ambassador To Germany Is Received By The Chancellor.

Berlin, Dec. 15.—Ambassador Dewey commanding all the battleship fleet except the Massachusetts sailed for Culebra today and engaged the vessels in battle evolutions.

The details of the blockade have been announced. The torpedo boats will be stationed inside Great Harbor and will attack the battle ships lying less than two miles distance.

Judges will be appointed to decide upon the result of the contest. The value of torpedo boats will thus be determined and the commanders are confident that the prejudice against this type of craft will be swept away.

MORE CASES FOUND.

A Number Of Infected Cows Discovered in Hancock.

Nashua, Dec. 15.—Dr Watson of the state board of cattle commissioners and a government official went to Hancock today and found a number of infected cows in the herd of Eugene Starkweather. They will be appraised and killed.

NO CHANGE.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's Condition Remains Substantially The Same.

New York, Dec. 15.—At the home of Cornelius Vanderbilt it was said today that there was no change in Mr. Vanderbilt's condition and that unless a change for the worse in the patient's condition should occur, no more bulletins would be issued.

MILES TELEGRAPH.

He Will Arrive At Pekin The Day After Christmas.

Pekin, Dec. 15.—Gen. Miles has telegraphed from Yokohama that he will arrive here Dec. 26 and will expect to be received by the legation guard.

OLIVER W. HAM.

(Successor to Samuel S. Fletcher)

60 Market Street.

Furniture Dealer

UNDERTAKER.

NIGHT CALLS at side entrance, No. 2 Hanover street, or at residence, cor. New Vaughan street and Raynes avenue.

Telephone 59-2.

W. E. Paul RANGES

PARLOR STOVES
KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS

Everything to be found in a first-class Kitchen Furnishing Store, such as Tinware (both grades), Enamelled Ware (both grades), Nickel Ware, Wooden Ware, Cutlery, Lamps, Oil Heaters, Carpet Sweepers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Cake Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.

Many useful articles will be found on the 5c and 10c Counters.

Please consider that in this line will be found some of the Most Useful and Acceptable Holiday Gifts.

39 to 45 Market Street

Has The Finest

JOB PRINTING PLANT

In The City.

SPRING DECORATIONS ARE IN ORDER

now, and we have the finest stock of handsome wall papers, that range in price from 15 cents to \$5 per roll, suitable for any room, and of exquisite colorings and artistic patterns. Only expert workmen are employed by us, and our price for first-class work is as reasonable as our wall papers.

J. H. Gardiner
10 & 12 Daniel St. Portsmouth

7-20-4

10c CIGAR

Londres & Perfecto shapes will be packed in handsome souvenir boxes for the holidays. Place your orders early.

For sale by all first class dealers in New England.

E. G. SULLIVAN, Mtr.

Manchester, N. H.

The Giving Of Christmas Presents

THE library in the home of Mrs. Richly might easily be mistaken for a department store. It is nearly filled with all sorts of objects from a Louis XV. miniature costing a thousand dollars to a mechanical pony for little Tom Richly and half a dozen spurs for the cook. In the midst of this confusion Mrs. Richly's secretary wanders, pencil and paper in hand, trying to bring order out of chaos. Mrs. Richly herself lounges in a chair and lazily surveys operations.

"There now," she remarks, "do you think you have them all straight? I really have a score of things to attend to and can't waste any more time over Christmas presents. What a bother Christmas is anyway! Now see that they are wrapped up nicely in that white paper and tied with pink baby ribbon. You'll find a ball of it in that piece of brown paper. And, above all, don't forget to erase the price marks and to inclose my cards."

So much for Christmas in the Richly house, a mere matter of driving around to a few shops, of having a few things charged and sent home and of making the intelligent secretary do them up and inclose the proper sentiments.

It's a little different matter in Mrs. Stingyboby's household. That lady, had she been of a different sex, would doubtless have been a successful financier. Christmas with her is purely a business proposition. It means the smallest outlay possible with the largest results. For weeks Mrs. Stingyboby has haunited bargain sales, where things were to be found almost as good as certain other things which they resembled and which cost twice as much. All these \$1.98 and \$2.99 articles she carefully frees from all identifying marks and then sends them out beautifully done up in pink or blue cotton netting, which costs next to nothing. In boxes bearing the names of well known "swell" stores. I forgot to add that one whole closet in Mrs. Stingyboby's house is devoted to these boxes, which she collects during the year. She has the list of her friends carefully marked out and each one graded according to her future usefulness. The gifts are sent accordingly.

This sounds pretty bad; but, take my word for it, there are a great many women who, consciously or otherwise, follow Mrs. Stingyboby's method.

Mrs. Largefamily's large family has resolved itself into a committee on



LOVERS TO THOSE WHO CANNOT AFFORD THEM.

ways and means. Money is scarce. There is always a pair of boots or a dress to be bought when least expected, or, worse still, doctors' bills. Still family pride makes the Largefamily give out the same number of presents every year. If they did not, they have the firm idea that their position in their little circle would be lost forever. So each of the Misses Largefamily exploits her particular talent, or, rather, the talent she fondly believes she has. Amelia paints lopsided calendars, Bessie embroiders (?) impossible centerpieces, and even little Mary steals the time from her lessons to make wobbly pin cushions. These works of art cause more than one pang of anguish among the recipients, for of course they have to be placed in conspicuous positions and kept there for a couple of months at least. However, no one has the courage to acquaint the Largefamily with the fact that their friendship would be just as much appreciated without their gifts.

Take it all in all, I think Miss Bachelorgirl's way is the best. Her income is small, and so she doesn't try to give presents to all the people she knows in town. What she does select, though while inexpensive, is in good taste and sure to give pleasure to the one who receives it. If she has to choose between a poor and a rich friend, the poor friend gets the present every time, and it doesn't take the form of the ugly serviceable things so many women make the mistake of giving to their less fortunate sisters. No, indeed! Miss Bachelorgirl's presents are meant to be rays of sunshine. She sends a bunch of violets to the struggling typewriter who can never afford flowers and a print of some fine old painting to make beauty in the little teacher, gloomy hall bedroom.

That is Miss Bachelorgirl's way.

MAUD ROBINSON

A CALIFORNIA BARN.

It Has Sufficient Windmill Power to Grind for Small Ranch. James L. Howell of Tulare county, Cal., writes to *Editor New Yorker*: "I am moved to send you a photograph of a very good barn for a small ranch. Windmill is twelve feet on a thirty foot steel tower. Tower is bolted to timbers framed into the building just above second floor, so it stands forty feet to center of wheel. Shaft extends to grinder on the first floor. Grinder is fitted with foot gear and pulley, so the mill operates pump or any other machinery not over two



BARN WITH WIND POWER.

horsepower. Barn is 30 by 40 feet. Stalls for four horses in rear end, remainder of first floor used as grinding room, workshop, carriage and tool house. Second story fifteen feet from floor to highest part of roof, supplied with horse fork, used as haymow. Will hold twenty-five tons. Rafters made of 1 by 2 inch stuff, bent and nailed together four ply, easier to build than ordinary style of roof, stronger, incloses more space for less cost. No tie braces or other obstructions on the inside, and none is needed."

Importance of Correct Feeding.

In searching for the cause of admitted faults in market and particularly in breeding stock the investigator must go to the feed coffers as well as the herdbook or flock register, says Breeder's Gazette. Much of the inferiority in either class ascribed to the use of mediocre sires is attributable to the feeder's unwise omission of juicy foods and too extravagant use of the materials at hand. The effort for better breeding stock should not be abandoned, but it should include an emphatic plea for more intelligent feeding, and the principles of the latter should be inculcated by educational agencies with impartial zeal. The relation of feeding to breeding is intimate, and the two processes should be co-operative. If rational feeding were given the attention which fashionable breeding receives, the constitution, fecundity and general welfare of herds and flocks would be materially improved.

Hent Without Fuel.
A dispatch from Indianapolis says that Enmet Greenfield, a moulder employed at Evansville, says that he has discovered an energy which will revolutionize mechanical power and solve the problem of fuel and heat for all time. By a simple device like an electric battery, the construction of which remains his own secret, he says he can extract energy from the rays of the sun and transmit it to motors for mechanical power or to stoves and furnaces for heat. He says he has a successfully working model of the battery, which is especially adapted to producing intense heat for smelting purposes.

HYGIENE

If sufferers from kidney disease would remember that the diet plays an important part in the treatment as medicines much would be gained. A glaze at the reason for this will be sufficient to convince the laymen who it is so.

If we bear in mind the fact that the kidneys are the great agents in the work of excreting the waste products, the body, it need hardly be pointed out that if these organs are unable fully to perform their functions due to inaction of waste products must necessarily take place in the blood.

If this condition of overbearing the kidneys is persisted in, the change brought about in an organ already diseased will occur quickly and disastrously. As soon, however, as we have evidence to prove that the kidneys are laboring and are burdened by their work we must endeavor, says a writer in the *Philadelphia Press*, to remove the strain by regulating the diet, and one clear method is to limit and carefully select the food.

Another important thing in kidney disease besides the diet is the use of alcohol. It is very badly borne, and unless there is some urgent reason for its use it should not be taken.

Great care should be exercised in a hygienic way. Warm clothing, careful protection from cold, together with regular habits of living in every respect, should be the rule.

It may be said in general that simple drinks, such as plain water, tea, water, barley water or the good old fashioned cream of tartar and lemon drink, are all useful to dilute the waste products of the kidneys. They should be sipped slowly and not gulped down in large quantities, and they should be taken between meals and not at mealtime, else they will frequently interfere with digestion and do harm instead of good.

Milk, perhaps, is the best food, and a simple milk diet is sometimes wonderful in restoring the strength of the kidney by allowing it to rest free from the irritating matter of other foods. Milk, however, when it enters into a mixed diet does not always agree well and hampers the digestion of other foods. A purely milk diet generally suits young people, and its employment for a time is followed by an abatement of the symptoms.

It is remarkable how long a diet exclusively of milk can be maintained in the case of those with whom it agrees. I have known people to adhere to it for years, while leading active lives, with marked benefit to their health.

Reanimating the Dead.

In a dispatch from Moscow the correspondent of the London Daily Mail says that a Dr. Konlatke has succeeded in his experiments in reanimating the heart of an infant which he had extracted from a child who had died twenty-four hours previously. The heart beat with normal regularity for one hour. Dr. Konlatke hopes that his discovery will assist in reanimating in cases of death by drowning.

ASTRONOMY

We seem to be getting on familiar terms with neighboring worlds, says a contributor to the columns of the London Globe. With Mars and its intricate system of canals, if not its actual inhabitants, thanks to the delicate investigations of late years, everybody is pretty well acquainted. Now Herr Arendt, who is a German and therefore not a titfer, announces the discovery of mountains on Venus.

To observers hitherto the planet has seemed wrapped in an impenetrable envelope of cloud, which, when near the earth, is the cause of its astonishing brilliancy, but Herr Arendt, who has had the instruments of the Urania observatory at Berlin to work with, considers that he has detected marks on Venus which indicate the presence of great elevations seen from time to time through the clouds surrounding it.

Novel as the suggestion is, it is but a revival of an old idea. Long ago Scherzer fancied he saw the riddance of mountains on Venus in the ruggedness of the terminator—that is, the line where light and shade meet, such as the inner line of the crescent moon. He went so far as to measure them and announced that they were twenty-five miles high. But then no one believed him.

Markings have been noticed on the bright planet from very early times, from which it was concluded that it rotated in about twenty-four hours, its day being the same length as our own. Herr Arendt's observations point to the same results, in direct contradiction to Schiaparelli's famous theory that Venus, held by tidal influence, always turns the same face to the sun, as the moon does to the earth.

Requirement For Bowers.

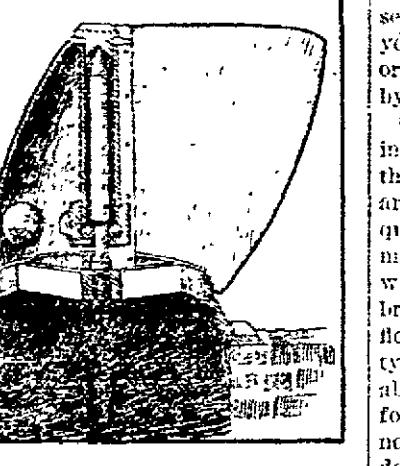
The horse designed for the omnibus trade must be compact, with short legs and plenty of bone. He should weigh from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds and be a little over fifteen hands high. As these horses fit most of the time they should show plenty of activity and have a quick, elastic movement. There is some demand for this class of horses in America, but the greatest call comes from the old country cities where omnibuses are still the chief means of transportation.

NEW CHIMNEY CAP.

Ingenious Device to Insure a Perfect Draft.

In order to insure at all times a perfect draft in the chimney a novel chimney cap has been invented. The device forms a shield for the chimney top, which rotates with the wind to such position as to prevent the wind from blowing down the chimney. By this use the necessity for large smokestacks is avoided. Mrs. Anna E. Cook and Fannie J. Cook of Lawrenceburg, Ind., are the inventors of this device.

A lead piece is employed which may be secured by any suitable means to the top of the chimney or smokestack. The head piece comprises a peripheral



REVOLVING CHIMNEY CAP.

plate and a central hub supported by radial arms. Threaded into the hub is the lower end of a vertical stud or rod on which the chimney cap stud or rod is mounted to rotate. The upper end of this rod is conical and fits into the central recess of a cap screw. A sleeve piece is threaded at its upper end over the cap screw and is provided at its lower end with a bearing hub in which is placed a series of balls that bear against the rod.

The chimney cap proper is made in two sections. One section is of cast metal and is held in place between the head of the cap screw and the sleeve piece. The other section is much lighter being formed of sheet metal bent to shape and riveted to the cast metal section. Projecting from the ball bearing cup is a stud on which a weight is threaded. The weight may be adjusted along the stud to balance the chimney cap properly.

In operation the wind striking the chimney cap will rotate it to the position offering the least resistance. This position will be reached when the upwardly sloping cast metal section is presented to the wind. In this position it will be seen that the products of combustion passing up the chimney are directed at an angle with the wind. A good draft is thus maintained, and the evil effects of wind blowing down the chimney are avoided.

Where Microbes Thrive.

Microbes live longer in dimly lighted than in sunny rooms and Gaffky suspects that the lessened sunshine is one reason why disease germs flourish better in winter than in summer. He notes that influenza epidemics have never occurred in Germany except when the weather has been long cloudy. He has found that in droplets such as are expelled in speaking or coughing the typhoid bacillus retains its vitality twenty-four hours in daylight, the diphteria bacillus twenty-four to forty-eight hours in daylight and five days in a cellar, the tubercle bacillus five days in daylight and twenty-two days in a cellar, the boil microbe eight to ten days in daylight and thirty-five days in a cellar and anthrax spores ten weeks in daylight and at least three months in a cellar.

Much Aluminium Made.

The reduction of aluminum to metal is now progressing in America on what would have been regarded ten years ago as a stupendous scale. With 11,000 horsepower operating at Niagara falls and 5,000 horsepower at Shawinigan falls, in Quebec, America possesses 16,000 horsepower devoted to producing this metal. This will produce aluminum at the rate of 4,500 tons yearly, or a production twice as large as the rest of the world put together.

Quick Work on Hides.

By a new Dutch process it is claimed that a moist hide can be turned into leather ready for the tanner's and shoemaker's use in from two to three days, while by following the usual method of preparation it takes about six months.

RAILROADING

Beyond being an absolute cure for the dust nuisance oil also prevents the growth of vegetation, which on many roadbeds is a serious matter, and, although statistics are not yet available, the preservative action of the oil on the sleepers is practically proved.

The effect of the oil in preventing the "heaving" of the roadbed in winter has also been marked, owing to the fact that where oil has been used water has been turned away, and injury from frost is reduced to a minimum.

Objections have been raised to the smell of the petroleum, and no doubt there is a considerable odor when the oil is applied, especially in the heat of summer, but this odor disappears absolutely in two or three days.

It might seem also as if the oil would damage the dainty fables worn by lady passengers, but as the oil does not penetrate the sand and light loam is easily taken and as the railroad company has never received complaints of such injury it has been accepted as proved that the oiled surface is not loosened by the passage of trains.

THE FASHION WORLD.

A Stylish Scotch Tweed Street Gown. New Skating Suits.

If there is any combination prettier than several shades of brown brought together in one material or gown, I have yet to find it. Today there was just finished a dress for one of our very smart young ladies. It is a street gown and is perfection in every way. What makes a dress famous, the material of which it is made is rough Scotch tweed. The skirt is cut in seven gores, and they are all sewed in slot seams and stitched with extra coarse black silk. The tweed is a mixture of shades of brown, with the lightest almost white. Each breadth is scalloped, and a narrow circular bourse is set at the bottom. This is stitched on with Polly I chance to be hanging the holly. With Polly the roguish, with Polly the sly; With Polly, who's brimming with frolic and folly; A quip on her lip and a jest in her eye. The wind it was grieving, and shadows were weeping. Their dark web without o'er the face of the sky; Within it was merry with green leaf and berry. And Polly, close by, with a gleam in her eye.

"This holly, I know, sir, you wish mistletoe?" cried Polly as o'er us a wreath we hung high.

I looked at her, laughing, to see were she chaffing.

And, oh, what a glist there shone out from her eye!

How like the rose petals on which the bee settles. Her cheeks were! Her lips were the holly fruit's dye.

"Be it mistletoe, dear, a minute or so, dear!"

"A minute?" breathed Polly, with mirth in her eye.

Clinton Scollard in Smart Set.

Hoodoo! Who Do?

"Some people I know," he began in an insinuating tone, "act very much like a hoodoo."

"Who do?" asked his indignant and suspicious friend.

"Yes, that's what I said, hoodoo!"

"Well, answer my question. Who do?"

"You stupid ass, that's what I say—hoodoo! Hoodoo!"

"You hopeless, gibbering idiot, that's what I'm asking you! Who do? Who do? Who do?"

At last their friends found them locked in a deadly embrace, chewing each other's ears, and, long before the attempt at explanation was completed, each had been placed tenderly in a heavily padded apartment—Los Angeles Herald.

Quot Kickin'.

"See here!" howls the indignant citizen at the street sweeper. "Why don't you fellows earn your living? Look at all the mud on this side of the street. Why in the dickens don't you do something?"

"We have," replied the boss of the mud brigade. "We've just scraped dat over from th'udder side of the street, and we're goin' to scrape it back again after awhile. Don't be such a kicker!"

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

She Wanted One Saved For Her.

Young Miss Wilgus—Where are you going, papa?

The Rev. Mr. Wilgus—To the temperance meeting. We intend to inaugurate a movement to save the young men of the country.

Young Miss Wilgus—Try and save a nice one for me, will you, papa dear?

Portsmouth Times.

They, Vary.

Daughter—I don't want to marry just yet. I'd rather stay at school.

Mother—You must remember, dear, men do not wish clever wives.

Daughter—But all men are not like that.

Chicago News.

From One Who Knew.

"Do you remember Miss May, the girl who had such a bad disposition? Well, she is married."

"Indeed! Who is the lucky man?"

"Fred."

"Why, he is the one she discarded."

"Just so. That is why I say he is lucky!"

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Avuncular.

Gill—That overcoat of yours looks pretty shabby, Bill.

Bill—Guess I can get a winter out of it.

"Well, it looks as if somebody had just taken a fall out of it."—Yonkers Statesman.

Artistic Improvement.

Hicks—That picture of D'Auber's that you bought at the exhibition looks better in your study than it did there, somehow.

Wicks—Yes, I have hung it the other side up.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Comparing the Strike of 1877 With
That of the Miners in 1892—It Has
Come to Pass That Strikes Are No
Longer Private Quarrels.

(Special Correspondence.)
The progress that has been made by
union labor in the United States with-
in the past generation is something
wonderful. In spite of the enormously
powerful political and economic forces
that have been arrayed against it, in
spite of the divisions and quarrels in its
own ranks that have seemed fatal to its
stability, in spite of capitalistic con-
spiracies, combinations, black lists, in-
junctions and many other powers that
have been designed to crush it, the
labor movement today is stronger than at
any previous time in its history, and
the course that events have taken in
the coal strike promises to place union
labor in a position of commanding influence
in the economic affairs of the
country henceforth.

Let the student of the labor move-
ment compare the coal strike with that
other great battle that has often been
called the first great strike of modern
times on American soil, that of 1877,
and he cannot fail to be struck by the
remarkable difference in the two events
both as regards their inherent char-
acteristics and the attitude of the public
toward them. This difference is so
marked that it is safe to say that the
coal strike marks an epoch in the labor
movement, or, rather, it emphasizes the
culmination of a series of events that
have changed the whole character of
the movement within the past genera-
tion.

As compared with the coal strike
that of 1877 lacked coherence. It was
a spontaneous uprising rather than a
strike. It was not a well organized
effort to permanently better the
condition of the workers. It was a mad, un-
reasoning protest against injustice.
The strikers seemed to be animated by
no fixed plan, nor did they readily yield
obedience to any common authority.
There was no unity in the movement,
no well recognized directing power
and no disciplined and concerted effort
for the attainment of a common
end. It had no resemblance to a well-
organized movement. The great body
of strikers resembled a mob rather
than a disciplined army, and the only
common impulse seemed to be the
wreaking of vengeance on the employ-
ers of labor and the accomplishment of
as much pecuniary damage and de-
struction of property as possible.

Again, except by those who were in
some way involved, the strike was not
viewed with any excess of interest by
the workers of the country. Most
wage-workers perhaps hoped that the
strikers would win and sympathized
with the movement to that extent, but
there were very few indeed who were
willing to make any personal sacrifice
to aid the strikers, and it is quite cer-
tain that the great body of workers
would not have thought of such a
thing as submitting to a regular tax
for their support. President Mitchell
testified before the arbitration commis-
sion that \$1,500,000 had been distrib-
uted among the strikers. The greater
portion of this vast sum came from the
pockets of union workingmen. It is ex-
tremely doubtful that such a result
could have been obtained in 1877, as
that strike was regarded mainly as a
private matter between the employers
of labor and the individual strikers
immediately concerned. Outside of
this there were comparatively few of
the workers who felt that they were
personally interested. In short, the
labor movement at that time lacked the
feeling of solidarity that is now every-
where apparent. The sentiment that
"an injury to one is the concern of all"
had not taken root to any appreciable
extent. The "sympathetic strike"
was then an impossibility.

The general public also looked upon
the strike of 1877 as a thing apart. It
was a private quarrel between the rail-
roads and their employees, and the
public did not feel called upon to inter-
fere until after the precipitation of
mob violence and destruction of life
and property had taken place, and even
then the public interest did not go be-
yond the superficial illegalities the
authorities were called upon to suppress.
The merits of the controversy or first
cause of the unlawful proceedings that
were so loudly condemned evoked no
discussion of consequence and made no
apparent impress on the public mind.
Society was content to act its tradition-
al individualistic role of policeman for
the simple and only purpose of pre-
serving order between the combatants.
By comparison with the earlier event
it is simply a miracle that so large a
body of workers as have been engaged
in the coal strike have maintained
their position for several months past
practically without bloodshed and vio-
lence. Such a thing would have been
absolutely impossible twenty-five years
ago.

That the strikers have been kept
within bounds in spite of the many ex-
asperating conditions confronting them
is largely due to the splendid organiza-
tion that now characterizes the labor
movement in general and the efficient
leadership the miners' organization is
blessed with, but it is extremely doubt-
ful if any sort of organization or lead-
ership would have availed to keep the
strikers within the bounds of peaceful
resistance had it not been for the
changed attitude of the public mind
with regard to labor troubles.

This changed attitude of the public
mind is one of the most significant de-
velopments of recent industrial condi-
tions, and it presages the complete na-
tional control if not public ownership
of all our great mining, manufacturing
and transportation industries, together
with humanitarian and just conditions
of employment for all the workers en-
gaged therein.

Industrial development
has at last forced the public to under-
stand that society is a great in-
terested party in a strike, and
avoids the world's share of the indus-
tries concerned with the production
of the necessities of life in case
strikes are no longer private quarrels.
They are public disputes that have a
distinct bearing on the well-being of
every member of society. Society has
come to understand that public conven-
tence is a more important factor than
private profit, and it is felt, in not dis-
tinctly expressed, that if the coal barons
cannot maintain peaceful relations with
their employees while operating
the mines to produce profit then it is
necessary for society to step in and
take the mines and operate them so as
to produce coal. The production of
private profit is not synonymous with
public convenience; the production of
coal is. To the coal barons the production
of profit is the primary matter; the
production of coal is an incident of
merely secondary importance. But
what is secondary to the coal barons is
of prime importance to the public, and
if the barons cannot continue to reap
their profit without inconveniencing
the public to the extent of shutting off
the regular supply of coal then the
public will find a way to get coal inde-
pendently of the barons' profit. When
it comes to a square issue between the
barons' profit and the public's coal, the
latter will win.

Economic evolution has completely
eliminated the old private property
theory that "a man may do what he likes
with his own property." So far as in-
dustrial matters are concerned it is
most emphatically true that men may
do as they please with their own prop-
erty. In these matters the public has
an interest that decidedly transcends
the proprietary interest of the employ-
ers of labor, and I think the coal strike
has served to make it a well settled
principle which will be recognized and
acted upon hereafter that our great
captains of industry are strictly ac-
countable to the public for the manner
in which they administer their prop-
erty. The tendency of thought is to re-
gard our captains of industry more as
administrators of a public trust than
as absolute owners of their several
properties, and all signs point to the
near coming of the time when society
will unhesitatingly demand the
relinquishment of his trust by the industrial
baron who is not administering it in
the public interest.

In this changed attitude of the public
there is much to encourage organized
labor. Workingmen have reason to ex-
gratiate themselves on the progress
that has been made in the past genera-
tion. It is certain that the arbitration
commission, whatever its decision may
be as to the merits of the present
controversy, will establish a new status
for organized labor in the United States
and will go far to crystallize a public
opinion that will demand humanitarian
conditions for the workers—conditions
that will enable American citizens to
live in conformity with one theory of
government, if not by private then by
public control and administration of
industrial property.

Vallejo, Cal. W. P. BORLAND.

Pretty Bad if True.

An instance of how the nonunionist
difficulty in the mining region was
overcome is furnished by the National
washery of the North American com-
pany at Minooka, Pa. This place
worked during the anthracite strike
with forty nonunion men. Within a
week after the strike was called off,
according to Manager Starkey, not one
of the forty was left, and all the old
hands were back in their places. When
the strike was declared off, the non-
unionists, all of them imported, began
to leave, and the company filled their
places with old employees as fast as
the vacancies occurred. There were no
conflicts of any kind between the two
classes of employees.

Not a few of these imports were
members of the United Mine Workers
who went on strike at the North Amer-
ican company's washery in Schuylkill
county, Pa., and were persuaded to go
to work at Minooka, where they were
not known. On leaving Minooka they
bought tickets to Punxsutawney, Je-
fferson county, and thence to Shenan-
doah, that they might return home by
way of the soft coal regions and give
the impression to their neighbors that
they had not been "scabbing."—Philadelphia
North American.

Guens Again, Professor.

Professor Leopold Mabilieu of the
College of France, who visited the
United States in January of this year,
delivered a lecture at the Musee Social
the other evening on the United States
and socialism. The speaker based his
remarks on his recent observations in
America.

Professor Mabilieu described the ex-
traordinary vitality and wealth of the
United States and cited Mr. Carnegie's
maxim that to die rich was to die dis-
honored. He then argued that while
the distribution of land and other
wealth in America had up to the pre-
sent time prevented socialist ideas
from penetrating deeply into the masses
it was not impossible that the multi-
millionaires of America would one
day place their vast establishments in
the hands of their employees and thus
realize the best form of true socialism.

Compassion and Bruises.

Rev. Dr. Hills of Plymouth church,
Brooklyn, with that compassion which
is so becoming to the servants of the
Lord, is very sorry that between the
capitalists and the unions the nonunion
men are receiving so many bruises.

The compassion is beautiful—beauti-
ful as the bruises are unfortunate—
but there would be no need either of
the compassion or of the bruises if the
nonunion men would stand beside their
brethren of the unions and help them
fight and win the battle of the ages.

New York Journal.

DOOLEY'S ROMANCE.

HOW THE SAGE OF ARCHY ROAD
WAS TRAPPED BY CUPID.

Not the Best Mr. Dooley, You Know,
but Peter Finley Dunne, Who Created
Him—Will Wed a Chicago
Beauty.

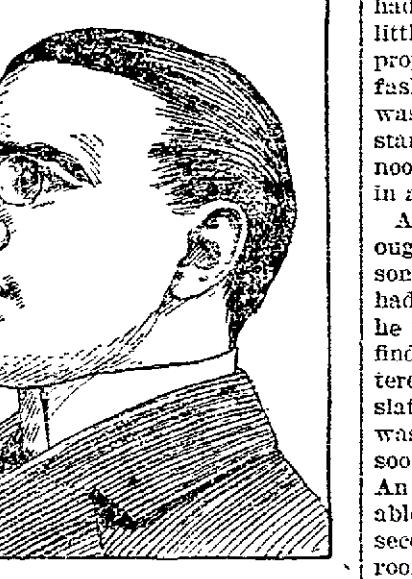
"My Mr. Dooley" is the way the
friend of Peter F. Dunne, otherwise known as Mr. Dooley, refers to him since it became known that he is soon to be
married to Miss Margaret Abbott, a
Chicago beauty.

Mr. Dooley, who for several years
has titillated the reading public with
his droll humor, has been regarded by
his friends as a confirmed bachelor.
This idea doubtless had its inception in
the humorist's own words. He has on
several occasions, in his infinite
way, expressed an opinion on the perils
of matrimony. Writing on "Polygamy," he said:

"If a man's done anything in his
youth that he has to do penance for
in the stations in the cross ain't strong
enough, have him, says I, marry as
many women as he wants, but any
time he hear by me been withdrawn from
it's quite misery in single life ye may
know they have caught me asleep an'
caloriformed me."

Again, in describing the financial
needs of the matrimonial state, Mr.
Dooley said:

"If a man can't show down a bank
account that wud mak Andrew Carnegie
feel like goin' back to wurrak,



PETER FINLEY DUNNE (MR. DOOLEY).

he might as well make up his mind to
remain a gay bachelor. A marrid man
can always find wurrak to do. He's
got to."

The engagement was a great secret
until one of Mr. Dooley's friends dis-
covered that he had hired a house in
Fifth avenue, New York. Then the
story came out. It turns out to be a
real romance. Miss Margaret Abbott,
the bride elect, was Mr. Dooley's boy-
hood sweetheart. She is living in New
York with her mother now, but the
beginning of the romance was when
she was a young girl in Chicago. Since
that time she has become a clever and
successful artist and Mr. Dooley has
become a famous writer.

Miss Abbott is the daughter of Mrs.
Mary Abbott, a widow, and she made
her home for several years in Paris.
There she was well known in literary
and artistic circles, and a few months
ago Miss Abbott won a prize in the
woman's handicap game at the interna-
tional golf match there.

Miss Abbott is tall and graceful.
Her complexion is brilliant and her
hair ash blond. Her picture appeared
not long ago in a magazine as a type
of "an American beauty."

Mr. Peter Finley Dunne before he
achieved fame by his writings about
the philosopher of Archy road was a
reporter on various Chicago newspapers.
He won special success in re-



MISS MARGARET ABBOTT.

porting baseball games, which he wrote
in droll style. Later he became an editorial
writer and for a time was in
editorial charge of the Chicago Evening
Journal.

Mr. Dunne's "Dooley" letters began
with local topics as themes and were
prompted by the amusing but wise
sayings of a lovable old Irishman, the
late James McGarry, who kept a buffet
in Dearborn street. Hennessy, a bar-
keeper, was the foil to McGarry's

From local subjects Mr. Dunne
branched into those of a national and
international character, and soon his
reputation had grown not. It reached
the English reading public in all parts
of the world. The letters have been
published in book form. For several
years Mr. Dunne has lived in New
York.

Temporary Bass Voice.

"He's a regular sissy, isn't he?"

"Yes, I never heard him talk like a
man but once."

"When was that?"

"Once when he had a bad cold."

Philadelphia Press.

ONE & HUNDRED POUNDS.

By James Simpson Scott.

Copyright, 1892, by A. S. Richardson.

It wasn't Tom Dale's fault that the
Vulcan Iron works had failed and
thrown 1,500 men out within three
months after his marriage. The young
wife went home to her parents in the
country, and Tom packed up his tools
and started for London. A man with a
trade and such a character as he had
in his pocket must find a shop in London
open to him.

"But you are not wanting for bread,"
replied Dale. "You have a house, a
home, a bed to sleep in and three meals
a day. Before God, if I'd had three
pence in my pocket this night I would
not have come in here as I have."

"Young man, what will a hundred
pounds do for you?"

"A hundred pounds!" gasped Dale.

"God! Think of it! It would mean—it
would take me to my wife; it would
give me heart and ambition and faith.
But you can't mean it. I am a burglar.
I ought to be sent to prison."

"Just hand me that box on the cabin-
er," quietly remarked the old woman.
"This is a matter we might as well
close up at once and get you on the
straight road again. Five twenties
make a hundred, and there you are.
We'll say fifty because you are an hon-
est workman out of luck and the other
fifty for being on hand to interfere
with Thomas. Really, but I must give
him a good talking to if he would stay
on with me. He has robbed me several
times but he's young, man."

"But I can't take the money—I can't
do it!" interrupted the penitent burglar
as the tears ran down his cheeks.
"Think of it! I am here to rob you! I
won't touch a penny of your money!"

"Pooh! Pooh! Don't make a scene.
Put that money in your pocket and let
this be a secret between us. It is late,
and I am sleepy. Can you get out where
you came in?"

"I can, but—"

"Then do so. Here, have a pinch of
snuff with me, and would you mind
turning that light down a little? That's it.
Of course you'll take the morning
train for home. Good night and good-
by, and my best regards to your wife."

The Case Was Dismissed.

While I was loafing around a small
town in Nebraska I dropped into the
courthouse to hear the case of a man
who was to be tried for horse stealing.
He had been in jail for three months,
and it was said that the state had a
sure case against him. After disposing
of several other cases the judge called
that of the horse thief and inquired
of a constable:

"Have you got Joe White here as a
witness?"

"No sir," was the reply. "Joe White
stole a cow and run away."

"Have you got Jim Watkins?"

"No, sir. Jim was drowned a month
ago in the big flood."

"How about Moses Benson?"

"Moses has gone to Dakota."

"And John Shevlin?"

"He's run away to Iowa."

"Any more witnesses against the de-
fendant?"

"No, sir."

"Then we'll try him without any.
Perhaps he'll plead guilty. Bring him in."

"But I can't, sir."

"For why?"

"Because he broke jail last night and
is fifty miles away by this time."

"Oh, I see! Well, I'll dismiss the
case and take up that of Tom Langley
for stealing a calf. I know we can
convict him anyhow, for he stole the
calf from me!"

The Makeup of a Consul.

A consul is, in a certain sense, the
representative of his country. To the
people among whom he is stationed
and to the local authorities he is the
impersonation of his government. He
should be a man of dignity, of self pos-
session, of good address and bearing,
of tact and discretion, who should
command the respect and confidence
of foreign merchants and officials and
who should be honored even by his
traveling countrymen.

When Prince Gortchakov was at the
head of the Russian foreign office, the
candidates for the diplomatic service
after passing the examination were always
granted an audience with his excellency,
who then made a final decision by observing
the manner in which they entered the room, the way in
which they addressed him and their
general deportment during the inter-
view. A consul may know all about
involes and ships and also about seals
and sealing wax, but if he be rude

MINIATURE ALMANAC,
DECEMBER 16.SIX EYES..... 1 MOON EYES (6:25 P. M.
SIX EYES..... 4:30 P. M. FULL MOON..... 03:30 P. M.
LAST QUARTER, DEC. 15, 3:30 P. M., EVENING. W.
LAST QUARTER, JAN. 6TH, 4:30 P. M., EVENING. W.
FULL MOON, JAN. 13TH, 9:30 P. M., MORNING. W.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Forecast for New England: Snow in north portion, rain or snow in south portion, warmer Tuesday; high east to southeast winds; colder Wednesday, fair in south, snow in west portion.

MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE HOURS.

Open 7:30 to 9:00 a. m., 12:30 to 2, 5 to 6, and 7 to 8 p. m., three days in advance of each attraction. Tickets may be ordered by calling Telephone No. 372.

TUESDAY, DEC. 16, 1902.



CITY BRIEFS.

Warmer.

December is half gone.

Overshadow trade is brisk.

Delightful weather for a picnic.

Christmas shopping is in full blast.

The man who has escaped taking cold is fortunate.

And according to the almanac, winter has not yet begun.

Shoe shining establishments have few customers nowadays.

Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street.

Snow plows are now more fashionable than automobiles.

No trouble with the quantity or quality of ice, this winter.

Christmas shoppers are appearing in the stores in large numbers.

Wanted.—A good work horse for his keeping. Will be given good care.

The snowstorm record shows that five storms have already come this season.

When the Harvest Days Are Over comes next Wednesday night to Music hall.

A year ago came the great freshet that swept out the ice and lots of other things.

The winter of 1887-88 gave to New Hampshire sixteen weeks of consecutive sleighing.

The lot of a sailor on a New England coasting craft is not to be envied, these days.

Calendars are being received by local firms, ready for disbursement among their patrons.

The schools in Malden, Mass., closed last Friday owing to the scarcity of fuel in that city.

The Middle street Baptist Sunday school will hold its annual Christmas concert next Sunday evening.

Shoveling sidewalks is really a pleasing diversion from the cares of business, if you like the change.

A lazy liver makes a lazy man. Burdock Blood Bitters is the natural, never failing remedy for a lazy liver.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Methodist church will meet in the vestry on Wednesday afternoon and evening.

The women are jubilant. They say that the freeze is one of the best for years and they are confident of harvesting a big and fine crop.

The report of Adj't. Gen. A. D. Ayling for the year just ending has been published and contains many matters of especial interest to the militiamen of the state.

In many of the cities and towns of the state the public schools closed last Friday night for the Christmas vacation, one week earlier than usual because of the fuel supply.

Ordinary household accidents have no terror when there's a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the medicine chest. Heals burns, cuts, bruises, sprains. Instant relief.

Railroad men say that the number of tramps who frequent the night freights is much smaller this winter than ever before. Perhaps this is because of the recent cold weather.

The fire department has been on the uneasy seat for over a week. Cold nights and wood fires are accountable for many fires. Portsmouth has been fairly fortunate so far.

Open time ended Monday and the surviving game can breathe more easily. More deer and moose have been killed, both legally and illegally, than in any previous year. How long will the supply last?

The seventh annual concert and ball of the Portsmouth division, Ancient Order of Hibernians, will be held in Freeman's hall there on

Wednesday evening, Jan. 7. A delegation from this city will attend—Foster's Democrat.

A special train from Dover will run to this city tomorrow evening to bring the visiting G. A. R. people here.

Christmas shopping was carried on at a great rate yesterday, and the streets and shops were scenes of interesting activity all day.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup seems especially adapted to the needs of children. Pleasant to take; soothing in its influence; it is the remedy of all remedies for every form of throat and lung disease.

The Manchester Locomotive works, which have been worrying somewhat over the coal situation because of the large quantity required to keep the works running, received the welcome intelligence today that 400 tons of steam coal had been started from Portsmouth and was on the way to this city. This supply will be sufficient to keep the works going until there is an improvement in the coal situation. Manchester Mirror, Monday.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The case of Walker vs. City of Portsmouth for breach of contract was the first case on in superior court this morning. This case arose out of the action of the purchasing committee of the board of instruction, when they had made a contract with this firm for the coal for the year and when the firm refused to comply with some conditions, such as weighing the coal on other than their own scales, they broke the contract and gave it to the next bidder. Coffey vs. Coffey, a Portsmouth case, followed that of Walker vs. Ports-

TOWED TO BOSTON.

Schooner George V. Jordan, Capt. Holden, from Baltimore for Bangor, which lost her sails and was otherwise crippled during the gale a week ago, and was afterward assisted into Portsmouth Harbor by the life saving crew from the Wallis Sands station, was towed to Boston from this port by the tug L. Mitchell Davis Monday.

The schooner William Jones, which was also in trouble recently, was towed from this port by the tug Pisces.

SURF UNUSUALLY HIGH.

The surf along the coast has been unusually high during the last few days. It broke over the road near the New Boar's Head hotel, doing considerable damage to the roadbed and breakwater at that point. Much damage has been done at Seabrook beach, and a third of the breakwater recently built at great expense by the street railway company has been washed away.

HAD A ROUGH TRIP.

Schooner Flora W. Sperry, which arrived Monday from Cape Breton with a cargo of soft coal, had one of the toughest trips in the experience of her captain. The schooner was out in all the storms of the past two weeks and limped into port on Monday with fore sail torn to ribbons and now completely worn out. Her cargo of 106 tons of coal will be discharged at Kittery Point.

HORSE NOTES.

Tommy McWilliams, who has been connected with the Maplewood farm racing string, is driving on the road to Newbury by Red Heart, sire of Chain Shot, 2:06 1-2.

Superintendent Mahaney of Maplewood farm has refused an offer of \$7,000 for Idolita, 2:09 1-2, to go to Europe.

Turning gray? Why not have the early, dark, rich color restored? It's easily done with Ayer's Hair Vigor.

J. C. Ayer Co.
Lowell, Mass.

THEIR TENTH ANNIVERSARY.

Warwick Club to Celebrate Their Birthday on Thursday Evening.

The tenth anniversary of the Warwick Club will be held at the clubrooms on Thursday evening of this week. Invitations have already been sent out. The committee in charge has arranged for a general good time and all those who have attended past anniversaries know that the Warwickers are able entertainers. Cottrell and Walsh will furnish the banquet. A full orchestra will be present.

OBITUARY.

John Forrest of this city, aged sixty-three, a veteran of the Civil war, died at Seabrook on Monday, while visiting friends. He was a native of Canada, but enlisted in the navy Nov. 16, 1864. He was discharged from the service Sept. 19, 1865. He was a member of Storer post, No. 1, G. A. R., and the Kearsarge Naval Veterans' association of this city.

LYDIA WEEKS.

Mrs. Lydia Weeks, widow of James H. Weeks, died at her home at Intervene, Kittery, on Monday, after a short illness, aged seventy-three years.

ABOUT BASKET BALL.

The Delapoons, the basketball players of Portsmouth, will probably not be heard from this year.

Dover has a team which would probably welcome an opportunity to line up against one of the local fives.

The goal throwing record established by Blaisdell of Company B three years ago has never been equalled in this city.

That Manchester team would be a tough proposition for the Wood brothers and would undoubtedly draw a big crowd if it could be brought to this city.

The game this evening between the Maplewoods and Company B bids fair to be a fast and exciting contest. The Maplewoods have always played an excellent game and the rivalry between the two teams is of long standing.

There will probably be five basketball teams in Portsmouth this winter. One of them will bear the name of the city, others will represent the Maplewood and Coquines clubs and Company B and the Woods Brothers will undoubtedly get together after Christmas.

THE HORSE BOLTED.

A horse attached to a delivery wagon bolted on Islington street, opposite Goodwin park entrance, Monday afternoon. The driver of the team was thrown out and the animal dashed wildly down Congress street and across Market square. The driver picked himself up and pursued the runaway, overtaking it on Daniel street. No damage was done.

SMOKE TALK.

The regular meeting of the Alpha council, Royal Arcanum, was held on Monday evening, and several candidates were initiated. A smoke talk followed the regular work and a supper was served.

RANDOM GOSSIP.

As a rule, abutters shoveled the snow from their sidewalks Monday and made walking easy for those whose duty called them out. There were a number, however, who failed to make their sidewalks passable, and they are coming in for condemnation.

Whether or not he who hath coal may expect more to be given, is a question, but there is no doubt that from him that hath none has been taken away even that which he had, since the cold wave struck.

A friend who is pleasantly located down in Florida writes of roses and singing birds and what appeals to the travellers in the frozen north, more frozen than ever this year, wood at \$2.50 a cord.

A Concord paper scores the street railway in that city for not providing its cars with vestibules. Whatever other shortcomings the local road may have, the motormen on the Portsmouth street railroad are not exposed to the rain and snow and bitter cold on the front end of a car without protection of any kind. The vestibules on the cars are a great boon to both motormen and conductors.

Storms on the coast this season will be felt more by the people on land than perhaps ever before, owing to the scarcity of coal in all sections of New England, especially at those points which depend upon the tidewater cargoes. Every storm means a delay and damage to shipping, and last week craft were locked in harbors for several days.

A Portsmouth man who happened to find an old New York paper the other day ran across an item which is quite interesting just at this time. The date of the paper was 1837 and in the wholesale quotations was noticed the following: Coal, thirteen dollars per ton. Another quotation was flour, twelve dollars per barrel. There was also in this paper a notice which would be a very absurd one if published at this date. It was a notice signed by the postmaster general personally guaranteeing the payment by the United States government of some contracts for carrying mail, which were just being entered into by the government with private parties in Texas. This was a time when the parties were questioning the credit of the government, as then the surplus in the treasury was small, if there was any at all.

Why do so many people delay their Christmas shopping until the last moment?" asked a pretty salesgirl in one of the Market street dry goods stores, this morning. "We have our Christmas goods displayed weeks before the holiday and customers who buy early have their pick of the entire stock. Of course no up-to-date store would think of being short on holiday goods the day before Christmas, but nevertheless the Christmas eve shopper is bound to take second choice on a great many things. With the tremendous crowds we have to wait on at that time, we cannot get time to give each customer the attention that we could show them at other times and they are jostled about in a manner that looks unpleasant enough from our side of the counter, whether it is or not. Many of the goods have been handled and misplaced and there are other disadvantages of rush-day trading which it is needless to mention. If everybody who could would do their Christmas trading this week and avoid the crush that will pack the stores on the three days before Christmas next week, I am very sure they would be better satisfied."

AN ELABORATE PRODUCTION.

Charles Frohman's production of Clyde Fitch's latest play, The Bird in the Cage, which was recently made at the Boston Museum and is due at Music hall next Friday evening, was that Metropolitan manager's special annual effort for this season on behalf of Boston theatre goers, as Sky Farm was his Boston offering last season, and other plays were in season before. These were Boston productions in every sense of the word. All the first preparations were made there, and Mr. Frohman himself was an important step that was taken in getting the play ready. In this instance Mr. Frohman himself was there to personally supervise every important step that was taken in getting the play ready. In this instance Mr. Frohman had the author, Mr. Fitch, with him, the latter conducting the rehearsals of the piece.

The Bird in the Cage will be given the same elaborate production as at Boston, and the same cast of remarkable strength, which includes Edward Harrigan, Guy Bates Post, Arnold Daly, Grace Henderson, Jennie Saltree, Sandal Milliken, Charles Mackay and others. Mr. Harrigan has an Irish part which gives him an opportunity to revive memories of his triumphs in the good old Mudigan

SATURDAY'S HERALD.

(Amount of set matter.)

Local	7 1-2 cols.
"Random Gossip" (regular daily feature)	1
Telegraphic (not plate, but fresh)	2 1-2 "
Miscellany (editorials, theatrical, Suburban, etc.)	5 "

The Herald is the only afternoon paper in Portsmouth that prints all the news worth printing every day, besides presenting exclusive special features and running in "scoops" so frequently that they are considered almost ordinary occurrences in this office.

ODE TO AMERICA.

(From the unpublished writings of P. T. O. M. C. G. N.)

O, wondrous land of coin and fame, The future shall reverse thy name, And in my heart shall linger warm The country where attachments form— Attachments that are great and strong, Unchangeable as any rock, Which hold us through the ages long, Unless we skip by 12 o'clock! O, wondrous land! I pull the stops And play a fanfare to thy cops! (Bass drum agitato, Tenor drum furioso, Trombone fortissimo.)

O, wondrous land! So rich, so fair; Appreciative of long hair;

Imbued with culture; music tossed, Intent on art at any cost!

I praise thy men and maidens, too; I praise the cheer that loudly comes, Although a shiver rends me through At thought of demon laden bombs!

O, splendid land! Abode of peace, I tune my lyre to thy police!

(Bassoon graciioso, Fugel horns crescendo, Xylophone pizzicato.)

O, land where the injunction grows; Where law and art in conflict close;

I lift my feeble voice to thee, Each time the ticket booth I see,

O, wondrous land! I'll ever prize The tokens thou hast given me—

Thou taught'st me how to advertise,

And how to gain publicity.

O, wondrous land! It is enough For me to say: "You are the stuff!" (Cash register appassionata. Steamship accelerando.)

—W. D. Nesbit, in Chicago Tribune.

KNIGHTS ELECT OFFICERS.

Templars Choose Their Leaders For The Ensuing Term.

The annual meeting of De Witt Clinton commandery, Knights Templar, was held Monday evening at the asylum in Masonic block. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

Eminent Commander, Sir George Daniel Marcy;

Generalissimo, Sir John William Newell;

Senior Warden, Sir Fred Warren Lydon;

Treasurer, Sir Frank Lermond Pryor;

Captain General, Sir John Greenfield Parsons;

Junior Warden, Sir George Boardman Lord;

Recorder, Sir James Leonard Parker.

A banquet followed the election.

On Christmas day at noon, the knights will assemble in their assembly and a toast will be given to Grand Master Henry Bates Stoddard of Texas.

PERSONALS.

Col. James A. Wood was in Concord on Monday.

Curtis Marston has returned from a visit with relatives in Chicago.

Miss Lulu B. Randall